


▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

近世良藥

[illegible][illegible]

崇內東單牌樓北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

北京琉璃廠南口英華教育用品公司啟

第一版

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瑞典與挪丹簽訂非戰條約

又與芬蘭簽訂非戰條約
中法社特約記者訊：瑞典與挪威兩國，簽訂和平公約，於上月二十八日，又與芬蘭簽訂非戰條約，此項條約，係根據海牙公約之規定，而訂定之，其內容，係規定兩國間，發生爭執時，必須提出公判，不得直接發動戰爭，此項條約，對於歐洲之和平，實有重大之貢獻，瑞典與挪威兩國，均為中立國，此項條約，對於歐洲之和平，實有重大之貢獻，瑞典與挪威兩國，均為中立國，此項條約，對於歐洲之和平，實有重大之貢獻。

法國應對摩洛哥之威迫

一面假意謀和 一面積極備戰
中法社巴黎四月四日專電：摩洛哥之威迫，法國政府，一面假意謀和，一面積極備戰，摩洛哥之威迫，法國政府，一面假意謀和，一面積極備戰，摩洛哥之威迫，法國政府，一面假意謀和，一面積極備戰。

印度回教之反英運動

死者四十五人 傷者五百人
加爾各答（印度）四月五日專電：據最近關於印度回教之反英運動，死者四十五人，傷者五百人，加爾各答（印度）四月五日專電：據最近關於印度回教之反英運動，死者四十五人，傷者五百人。

美國禁酒問題將成政爭武器

次屆選舉反對者將利用宣傳
中法社華盛頓四月五日專電：據最近關於美國禁酒問題，次屆選舉反對者將利用宣傳，中法社華盛頓四月五日專電：據最近關於美國禁酒問題，次屆選舉反對者將利用宣傳。

日後藤組黨之進行

欲組織各方人才
東京三月三日電：日後藤組黨，欲組織各方人才，東京三月三日電：日後藤組黨，欲組織各方人才。

新政黨十日開創大會

東京五日電：新政黨，十日開創大會，東京五日電：新政黨，十日開創大會。

前朝鮮王病篤

東京五日電：前朝鮮王，病篤，東京五日電：前朝鮮王，病篤。

破壞中俄邦交

莫思科四日電：中俄邦交，破壞，莫思科四日電：中俄邦交，破壞。

西日開之飛行

五日已由西日開，西日開，五日已由西日開。

英美工人領袖

遊俄後之，英美工人領袖，遊俄後之。

大同方面戰機迫切

張垣對晉戒備，大同方面戰機迫切，張垣對晉戒備。

軍事會議決定北伐

譚延闓攻湘，軍事會議決定北伐，譚延闓攻湘。

廣州政局真象

政局安謐如常，廣州政局真象，政局安謐如常。

進行國奉和議

張學良，進行國奉和議，張學良。

承認直軍破裂

對奉軍之破裂，承認直軍破裂，對奉軍之破裂。

段買殺人不認罪

對段案欲以撫卹卸責，段買殺人不認罪，對段案欲以撫卹卸責。

北伐軍抵郴州

連日四日，北伐軍抵郴州，連日四日。

奉系也不捧段

梁鴻志赴日，奉系也不捧段，梁鴻志赴日。

國軍開入京城

田維勤部移駐南苑，國軍開入京城，田維勤部移駐南苑。

岳維鈞抵龍駒寨

兵力仍有十餘萬，岳維鈞抵龍駒寨，兵力仍有十餘萬。

張垣宣化戒嚴

委任總司令，張垣宣化戒嚴，委任總司令。

湘鄂形勢和緩

鄒序彬駐岳，湘鄂形勢和緩，鄒序彬駐岳。

痛責張作霖

為飛機擲炸彈，痛責張作霖，為飛機擲炸彈。

財政無辦法

各方注目五十萬，財政無辦法，各方注目五十萬。

張塗炭生靈

以炸城迫迫軍出走，張塗炭生靈，以炸城迫迫軍出走。

代理警衛司令

謂軍事承鹿鍾麟，代理警衛司令，謂軍事承鹿鍾麟。

代理警衛司令

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代理警衛司令

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代理警衛司令

謂軍事承鹿鍾麟，代理警衛司令，謂軍事承鹿鍾麟。

國平民大學等均已採為教本其編制之完備可見一斑
班二書各特價一元二角郵費一角俄新蒙等處照加
經售處東四牌樓八條二十三號張宅北京大學出版
部國立中俄大學號房

冒 假 防 謹



醫學畢業生劉瑞泉專門花柳科秘製著名特效良藥

啟者本堂所製之藥，專治一切奇難雜症，無論男女老幼，服之立見奇效。本堂藥房設在廣州府城內，每日開門營業，歡迎各界光臨。凡有疑難雜症，請到本堂診治，定當竭誠服務，不勝感荷。此佈。

如患此症服藥一料永呆無憂

下列諸君爲北京近時獲中特獎者
二五三二號徐 墀君得中全會特獎

洋一萬八千八百二十

新式詳註十子全書十大名人彙編
各省圖書館鑒不可不備此書

請認明鍾達思金鍾商

[illegible]

威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

專治婦女月經難病氣虛白帶血虧氣塊悶病內傷血枯閉宮寒不膏胎前產後
新入百響重女乾血等症如經醫士診察氣血兩虧百治不效服此丸五盒見效
重三盒保好每盒一圓六盒十圓外埠函購郵費一角

刺痛即便不須久等症服後一小時便變為藍色此即療病良藥經三日全愈重
者二三盒除根永不復發補腎壯陽種子每大盒一圓六盒十圓小盒一角六
街六將家胡同迤南路東德亞大藥房電話南局

東四瑞華英葯房一九〇一

婦女調經丸

麥胎種子

成蘭氏秘製

介紹名醫

陽益鄧鎮甫先官講學章續學醫術名家於游之餘出其仁濟濟世無私著手
成春同人等知之有奉用特爲之介紹冀求醫者有所問津(住址)西城西牌樓白
廟胡同十八號安泰公處電話二局二十四(原金)西晚十元後加倍張邦華李滋
城元晚十元後加倍(車馬費)西城二局二十四(原金)西晚十元後加倍張邦華李滋
介紹人趙廷慶李寶生向子琨廖昌廣薛祈齡段懷寅吳起凡王張玉向元

短期預約

[illegible][illegible]

性味和味美滑入口久服通神助脾胃能化腐生肌
酒開胃消食消火止嘔除煩大腸助消化以及除陰
清濕以少許(約一些三分之一)可預防感冒風
總公司設在太原 北京代售處崇外上四條路經
本公司設在太原 北京代售處崇外上四條路經

太原裕同梨膏公司啓事

本公司不惜重資聘請
高等技師精製梨膏此
膏專治傷風咳嗽肺火
燥熱等症於初生嬰兒
尤為神效

業盛昌廣告

本號收售珍珠寶石玉器翡翠珊瑚等物物美價
廉願顧諸君請駕臨前門內胡同路西接洽電
南局一千六百號 經理人關雅軒謹啓

[illegible][illegible]

肝胃通連物老
氣後喉風中平九

犯者速服此藥一洗即愈而流涕不止能治一切眼疾不論新舊一服即愈不發犯「眼法」另有仿單一價目：每盒大洋一元六角五分

六盒管保除根永不發犯

疔氣偏墜丸

此丸專治男子老少諸般疝氣。每日服三次，每次服一丸，開水送下。如患此症者，不可不早服，以免變生他病。

時形日漸膨大，腹內作痛，或小便頻數，或大便燥結，或腰酸背痛，或頭暈目眩，或精神不振，或飲食無味，或夜夢遺精，或白濁淋漓，或陰囊腫痛，或睪丸疼痛，或腹股溝疼痛，或會陰部疼痛，或肛門疼痛，或痔瘡出血，或脫肛不收，或子宮下垂，或經閉不通，或赤白帶下，或產後腹痛，或產後惡露不盡，或產後乳汁不下，或產後小腹痛，或產後腰痠背痛，或產後頭暈目眩，或產後精神不振，或產後飲食無味，或產後夜夢遺精，或產後白濁淋漓，或產後陰囊腫痛，或產後睪丸疼痛，或產後腹股溝疼痛，或產後會陰部疼痛，或產後肛門疼痛，或產後痔瘡出血，或產後脫肛不收。

疼難忍人於試之肝經鬱悶氣道不舒或小腸受寒濕之邪而作痛疾速服此藥專能解鬱舒肝散濕祛寒氣利水且驅止痛使陰囊縮小腹痛立平不論老少皆可用藥性和平功效極速「服法」另有仿單（價目：每盒一元六角五分）外埠函購無論多寡加二角郵費代價不扣京內託發報人帶買不加脚力

北京前外南新華街十九號天生堂葯室

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

當國界首創養血安坤膏功蓋環球神效無比是以風行海內外馳名
京都各界謝函稱爲膏藥中之泰斗實爲婦科養血調經之聖藥也足見膏
功効確可坐而視焉專治婦女諸症如經水不調、月信不準、赤白帶下、
血虛多病、面色萎黃、頭暈目眩、腰酸背痛、四肢無力、心跳怔忡、
心驚恍惚、夜不安眠、胎前產後諸疾、無不應手而愈。每盒銀一元。
不孕症、小產後、崩漏、帶下、經閉、痛經、產後諸疾、無不應手而愈。
常貼此膏立驗。每盒銀一元。

三外埠 票代價限用半票者其餘折扣代售貨物北大街欄馬路牛
大元 六張五元 寶坤齋總發行處普仁堂北京前門內西河街橋西

養血調經丹 宮寒不育各種隱疾無論幼齡前產後新久各病
頭暈眼花心氣喘滿百治不功服此丹一盒見效病輕三盒保好每盒六角
醫診斷氣血兩虧百治不功服此丹一盒見效病輕三盒保好每盒六角

濟元齋眼鏡店廣告

本店水晶眼鏡花鏡近視鏡老眼石眼鏡各式夾金絲架西式化學邊
全副美價價格外克己出賃前門外口恒胡同路南便是 本店主主讓啓一

點標		詳註十子全書		十種書名	
老子道德經	一	大洋二角	一	全部十種	共計定價大洋八元四角五分
莊子集解	一	大洋八角	一	預約祇收大洋四元二角	再送錦盒兩只
荀子集解	二	一元八角	二	如欲另本照定價六折寄費	另加一成
韓非子集解	二	一元五角	二		
墨子註	一	大洋八角	一		
列子註	一	大洋四角	一		
孫子十家註	二	大洋四角	二		
揚子法言	一	二角五分	一		
晏子春秋	一	大洋五角	一		
呂氏春秋	一	大洋五角	一		
點標		十大名著彙編		十種書名	
王充論衡	二	一元二角	一	全部十種	共計定價大洋五元六角五分
六帖文法	一	大洋三角	一	預約祇收大洋一元二角	再送錦盒一只
古文筆法	一	大洋六角	一	如欲另本照定價六折寄費	另加一成
文心雕龍	一	大洋八角	一		
史記精華	一	大洋五角	一		
板橋雜記	一	大洋四角	一		
秋禪記	一	二角五分	一		
袁子才尺牘	一	大洋五角	一		
	一	大洋五角	一		

[illegible]

站名	浦口	蚌埠	徐州	城州	安州	南州	濟州	德州	滄州	天津	西門	天橋	東門	北京
特別快	八點五十分	一點五十分	四點五十分	五點五十分	六點五十分	九點五十分	二點五十分	四點五十分	七點五十分	九點五十分	一點五十分	三點五十分	五點五十分	七點五十分
快車	八點	一點	四點	五點	六點	九點	二點	四點	七點	九點	一點	三點	五點	七點
直達車	八點	一點	四點	五點	六點	九點	二點	四點	七點	九點	一點	三點	五點	七點
三等票價	六元	四元	三元	二元	一元	五角	四角	三角	二角	一角	五分	四分	三分	二分

感謝大名醫王靜瀾先生善治瘟疹

是書各種

乾坤普濟膏
專治婦女經血不調經前錯後忽多忽少色不正
吐惡心午後作嘔日輕或重赤白帶下室寒熱在來
並治各男婦老幼遍身麻木筋骨疼痛大瘕瘕痞塊
軍械各貼無不立愈初一十五減價一年價目加於每
元膏通每張三角
益乾化育丸
專治腎虛不見陽萎不舉夢遺精滑腰膝痠痛耳聾
耳鳴目昏頭暈夜夢遺精白濁下元虧損子嗣虛冷久不

續筋腎疝散
 專治傷寒結於宗筋勢瀾瀾者及楊梅結毒週身腫痛
 者乾溼水腫者香油調敷日小瓶一錢五分初起內外腫痛亦白如蠟
 磨雲復光散
 專治眼科七十二症五風初起內外障翳不夜如點
 每遇急氣必犯能去障退翳目發火眼痛一錢五分每打一元二角
 京吳書雲約室
 西南園二十四號就報人眼不腫方力

口之憤慨

莫恩科特別通訊：昨聞英國大學
理科教授海基自開英文大會
結果，致電國府討論政府力
出言不悖，奮鬥到底。又發
命連日來，申述帝國主義者
而必服聯合，分別對左：
終必屈服。

(一)致國民政府書英
帝國的東方基礎是民族的獨
立與統一。近年來民族運動的
動搖，使它的基礎不能不生
暴力來加緊的向我們進攻。
五卅血案，沙基慘殺事件，以
最近排華封鎖事件，都是這
種暴力政策的表現。

本黨是代表中國革命民衆利益的領袖，獨立運
動的先鋒隊，尤其是帝國主
義最大的敵人。本黨近幾年
來聯誼全國民衆，將與帝國
主義者以致命的打擊。我們
相信在這劇烈的戰鬥中間，
佔全中國最大多數的工人、
農民和青年學生，永遠是我們
大營的蘇聯，與全世界革

命的同盟軍。

我們現在是在世界革
命中心的無產階級，我們是先
進國家的革命經驗，試裝
我們自己最後的鬥爭。我
們現正受着革命的指揮，
面帶艱難是不能親身的指揮，
但是我們的精力是永遠和你
們一起的。你們還年輕氣壯
與決心，將使全國的革命勇
眾團結於國際工會的旗幟之
下。除帝國主義的禍根
至努力剷除帝國主義，十熱
烈的高呼：

全世界被壓迫的民族萬歲！
全世界破產的聯盟萬歲！
新蘇維埃聯邦共和國萬歲！
中國國民黨萬歲！
中國國民黨莫斯科孫大
特別黨部

(二)宣言 中國八十餘年來最緊急的被剝削及受其侵略的主權形式上約可分爲三條：第一條，戰爭以前，光緒末年爲一個時期；第二條，取政權治於他人之手時，袁世凱盜竊共和爲一期；第三條，袁世凱專制中國的時期直以接武力宰割中國的時期

廣東地土廳長之建設計畫

採取漸進主義並保護業主權利

廣州通信：廣東地土廳廳長周佩鑑自奉委後，即擇定省府舊樓，設署辦事。並經現於省務會議，參與市政。現定於一月內，在該廳正式就職。並發出就聘宣言如下：

「地土廳爲廣西地土廳成立開始辦公之日，佩鑑奉國民政府令，派充該職，順承前任重慶監督，謹受國民政府之指揮方針，誓矢忠誠，以期實施本黨之民生主義，推行創制、權是本院之重要，容有吾等邦人士所未悉者，值茲受任伊始，爰就政府之意旨，與本邦君子要索，亦一賦焉。」

成國家之要素，土地爲大權利所在，國民生產之所利賴，無論其區域大小，所有權之誰屬，要當明其差，經界有權之誰屬，分其等別，其公私私。晉以國家法律支配之，而後領土範圍可以確定，土地權利加以保障，國庫收入得以加增，庶幾地方能穩固，地方因此而富，此而

田園繁榮，人民之樂利亦於是乎在。我國自井田法廢後，地權即失其平衡，數千年來，區域有權之分，人口聚散，土地所有權之分配，罔繫與其間之感變化，錯綜複雜，紛亂如麻，欲求有一系統之記錄而不可得，以致國家領土之大小，與人口之多寡，向無翔實之計算，按諸國經野之道，

固未相符合。而其影響於公家財政及私人權利者尤大。察其要點，約有六端，無礙無可稽算之實數，如左：一簿冊穩固之預算，此其一。簿冊爲契銷出糾紛迭起，無精確之丈量與詳密之登記，地權主權利不能確定，此其二。匿稅漏稅，不能肯定，此其三。家收入損失至多，此其四。

豪強舞弊，胥吏貪墨，公家應有之收入，半入私人之囊橐，此其五。土地之未開墾而以閑墜者，因無稅而任其荒蕪，是以改良者，因稅重而踴其闕，以改良者，因稅重而踴其闕，徵收不與，或私同呼損微，商業不興，

失，此其六。斯其彰明較著者也。近世號稱文明各國，

社會經濟莫不生劇烈之變化，一方爲資本家或有產階級

「一方爲勞動家或無產階級，貧富懸殊，階級革命以起，數十年來，各國朝野上下莫不以全力應付此重大問題，尙未有圓滿之解決。先大元帥於奔走革命之初期，已約見近代經濟潮流，務求所以持平平均之方，同盟會盟約，即有平均地權之口號。入民國後，雖軍事頻仍，建設未遑，而先大元帥對於民生問題之解決方法，多所指示，於民生主義講演中，特注重於土地問題，而本黨黨綱中之民生主義，亦以平均地權，節制資本，爲兩大原則。蓋以我國工商尙未發達，貧富階級尙未懸殊，國中所號爲資本家者，以小地主之故多，正以工商尙未發達之故，果於此時解決土地問題，實較歐美各國爲易，換言之，即因工業之發達，或土地之改良，地價價漲，有養成人之危險而獲之，大抵土地資本家之危險以前，地主先防也。至其辦法，則根據先大元帥所著之

建國大綱：與地方自治
開始實行法。及本黨第一次

全國代表大會之宣言，大要

法令，調查土地，開墾荒地，私人所有土地，今地半自由，其所有權，政府按行估價，呈報政府，政府按其所報之價，征收相當之地稅，此後土地之買賣，亦由土地管理機關專司其事，概行登記。確定案權，人民不能私自授受，一依法保護，所有土地，明定界別，別墾而分墾，按墾等第而計賦稅，在調查時期，地方官自治之地，必須將全縣土地測量完竣，並規定全縣私有土之價。凡此要行者，只有明訓，所以運未實行，以軍事倥傯所致耳。自去冬我軍革命軍倒勢，肅清東江。廣東全省於焉底定，由軍政時期而入訓政時期，國民政府於先年派帥訓練及全黨黨綱，而有土地廳之設，職責所在，已如上述。惟登事體大，且屬草創，不能資以近功，於分測次第程序，由近及遠，小而大，按步而行。

以謀發展。舉凡登記征

要圖，而保護業主之權利。

之剝削，協助盜匪之擄奪，亦爲本廳之連帶責任，非常奮勉以從事者也。本省情形有異於他省者，即普通田畝以外，又有大宗沙田，此項沙田，地勢平坦，清水沃壤，較易經營，亦可節省。自前清以來，早經逐漸清理之中，而未經丈畝升科者，尚居多數。業主之權利固失保障，國庫之收入因而損失不少，本廳擬先就此着手整理，早爲清理，漸次推行於農田土地市場等，以期墾闢荒地，改良土質，促進農工商業之發展，增進國庫之收入，而稅率之規定亦決不偏枯。總之，本廳之設，本黨綱，爲解決民生問題切要之圖，在此工商生開辦時代，尤宜推行盡利之舉。本廳一方面與各省政府之訓令，一方面與各地方士民合作，協力進行，和衷共濟。所謂協力進行，農工團體，開誠接洽，匡其不逮，徵待，廳長之私幸，抑亦本黨之光榮也。謹此宣言，諸公鑒。（三月二十

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS, HAVE BEEN WRUNG FROM THE CHINESE AND LITTLE SECRECY MADE OF THE INTENTION OF THE GREAT POWERS TO PREVENT BY COMBINED ACTION THE LOANS TO CHINA OF THE NECESSARY CAPITAL, RAW MATERIAL AND ENGINEERING SKILL, EXCEPT IN EXCHANGE FOR POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS SO ELABORATE THAT EUROPE WOULD DOMINATE THAT GREAT EMPIRE.—ROLAND G. USHER

The People's Tribune

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PRICE: 6 cents with Chinese Section

Skies Clear Yesterday; No Bomber Flies

Reason Unknown; Enemy Telegrams Show No Softening Of Hearts Toward Peking Citizens

Kuomintang Plane Monday Frightened Attacker. Is One Explanation; War Along Line, Is Another; Appeals Effective, Is Third

Chung Mei
Peking was spared an air raid yesterday morning. There is speculation as to whether he had reports of the presence of the Kuomintang plane which flew over the city Monday afternoon or whether the fighting between here and Tientsin prevented the trip.

Thousands of Chinese and foreigners alike were waiting at quarter to ten, the hour of the previous bombing, but no plane came from the south. They were rewarded for their watch, however, by the sound of heavy firing in the distance.

Late Monday afternoon a plane flew very low over Peking and it appears to have been one of the very old models from the Ching Ho aviation base, which was set up by the Kuomintang. It seems to have had a good effect on the enemy raider, however.

Marshal Tuan Chih-jui received a telegram from former Minister of War, Wu Kuang-hsin, who was entrusted with approaching Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang relative to stopping the aerial bombing.

Fengtien Objective

General Wu is quoted as having wired that it was the aim of the Fengtien plane to bomb the Ministries of War, Navy, and Finance, the Cabinet, Chan Tan Ssu, the Emergency Headquarters and the South and West Suburb barracks. However, if the Kuomintang would evacuate Peking, the bombing would be stopped immediately. Otherwise, the Fengtien military would have not the slightest compunction in blowing up the whole city.

"The brutal act of savages" is the description given the

(Continued on page 2)

CAUTION AND CAR SHORTAGE STOP SERVICE ON PEKING-HANKOW

Chung Mei

Failure to restore passenger service on the Peking-Hankow Railway is said to be due to the lack of rolling stock and likewise to the search that must be conducted at some different points on the line.

Even the special train carrying the peace mediator of Tien Wei-chin was held at Liang Hsiang by the 3rd Kuomintang pending telegraphic instructions from Commander Lu.

Paoting Negotiator Returns Optimistic Of Rapprochement

Calls On Lu To Report On Mission; Chin Yun-ao To Come Soon To Complete Anti-Fengtien Plans, Is Report

Kuo Wen

Mr. Wang Nai-mo, Director of the Kin-Han Railway and representative of the 1st Kuomintang in negotiating with General Chin Yun-ao for a rapprochement, returned from Paoting yesterday morning and immediately had a conference with General Lu Chung-lin to report the result of his mission. According to Mr. Wang, a satisfactory arrangement has been reached with the Chihli army whereby the Kin-Han line is to be placed under the control of General Chin's troops, the 3rd, and 5th Kuomintang armies under Sun Yueh and Fang Chen-wu to be withdrawn to Peking. General Tien Wei-chin's Chihli troops are subsequently moving northward from Paoting and General Chin is expected to pay a visit to the capital in the near future in order to complete the remaining part of the preliminary rapprochement alleged to have been concluded between the two parties, regarding the attitude to be jointly adopted towards the Fengtien party.

Meds Mediators Leave

General Chin Shao-tseng, former Vice-Minister of War, and other mediators left Peking for Hankow by a special train at two o'clock yesterday afternoon

(Continued on page 4)

Pan Ta-tao Asks Procuratorate To Make Prosecutions

Lawyer For Government Schools Files Petition, Signed By Friends Of Killed; Wounded To File Another Petition

Kuo Wen

Mr. Pan Ta-tao, one of the well-known lawyers of Peking, yesterday formally filed a petition with the local procuratorate, requesting that it prosecute Marshal Tuan Chih-jui and Premier Chia Teh-yao in connection with the March 18th incident.

The petition is signed by the friends of the killed in the various government universities, while the injured will file a separate suit against the Government. It remains to be seen whether the procuratorate will act on the petition and summon Marshal Tuan and Premier Chia to appear before the district court and answer the charges preferred against them.

Funeral Arrangements

The local Student Union announces that it has been decided to bury the student dead at Yuan Ming Yuan, near Hai Tien, and that a public funeral will take place as soon as arrangements have been completed. A sum of about two thousand dollars has been subscribed by various local organizations to cover the funeral expenses, while each school will hold a subscription campaign shortly. It is not known how much the funeral will cost, but the students in charge of the union declare that at least \$5,000 is needed.

Support By Telegrams

The Union has received telegrams of condolence from the Chinese Students' Club in New York City, the Shansi Provincial Students' Union, the Hupeh and Kirin Students' Unions. In addition to voicing sympathy for the students killed and wounded in the March 18th affair, these student organizations express great indignation at the conduct of the guards who fired on the demonstrators without warning and in a cold-blooded manner, and urge that the Peking students should continue the fight against foreign imperialism and militarism.

Wa Supports Students

Kuo Wen

Hankow, April 4.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu is said to have replied to the appeals of the ex-M. P's demanding for justice and an impartial investigation of the student tragedy on March 18th in front of the Cabinet Office, expressing his sympathy with the dead and wounded and promising to support the education circle.

FOUR FAITHFUL MOTOR CARS CARRY MAIL

Nippon Dempo

Since the traffic between Peking and Tientsin has been interrupted, the carrying of mail matters is being undertaken by four automobiles, two of which run in the morning and two others in the evening. Activities of the postal authorities and postmen are thankfully acknowledged by the citizens, notably by foreign inhabitants.

CATHOLIC PRAY FOR BRETHREN "PERSECUTED" BY MEXICO LAWS

United Press

Rome, April 5.—Prayers are to be initiated by Catholics throughout the world, at the request of the Pope, for the cessation of religious "persecution" in Mexico where new laws are causing the closing of all Catholic schools, it was announced today.

The Pope hopes that by public and private prayer, the Catholics may demonstrate the necessity for an early alteration in the policy of the Mexican Government.

A Terrible Muddle, Is Reuter View Of Present Situation

News Agency Summarizes Puzzling Threads Of Peking's Puzzle; Reviews Situation

Reuter

Everyone in Peking seemed to be in full agreement upon one thing, namely, that it would be difficult to imagine a more involved situation, one more fraught with the possibility of sudden change. Peace negotiations are intermingled with military and political intrigues, bargaining, plots and counterplots, and propaganda is rampant. Well informed Chinese seem unable to express more than a hope or a fear regarding the probable outcome of the present complications.

The Wu Puzzle

During the recent lull in the fighting there have been persistent rumours of an impending agreement between Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the First Kuomintang, and although these reports are now taking definite shape and there is no longer any doubt that important discussions are proceeding the situation is more involved than ever.

The first open move towards a rapprochement between Marshal Wu and the Kuomintang was the departure of Generals Wang Nai-mu and Ho Suai for Paoting to interview General Chin Yun-ao. On their arrival there General Chin had not reached Paoting, and they went on to Chengtingfu. General Wang returned to Peking on Monday, while General Ho remained at Paotingfu. On Monday also General Kung Nai-hsi arrived in Peking. He is said to have full authority from Marshal Wu to conclude an agreement with the Kuomintang. Last night General Kung had an interview with General Lu Chung-lin, after which he telegraphed a report to Hankow.

According to unofficial reports, an agreement in principle has already been reached, whereby the Kuomintang will evacuate Peking as soon as General Chin Yun-ao arrives to take over the city, with the Hupeh troops now at Chochow, but this report is generally believed to be premature.

Marshal Wu now holds the line from Hankow to the suburbs of Peking, but it is not expected that the 20th division at Chochow will be reinforced unless the negotiations break down or some

(Continued on page 4)

Powers Send Protest Note On Air Raids

Endanger Life And Property Of Foreign Nationals; Also Interfere With International Conference, Is Plaint

Chung Mei

Air raids jeopardize to foreign nationals from continued warfare and the interruption of the Customs Conference and Extraterritoriality Commission, were the subject of a note from the Netherlands and Senior Minister to Hu Wei-teh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered yesterday afternoon.

This action was taken following a meeting of the interested ministers yesterday morning.

The Note

The communication reads: Peking, April 6, 1926. Monsieur le Ministre,

The Foreign Ministers accredited to the Chinese government being confronted with the outbreak of hostilities in Peking itself are concerned for the safety of the foreign Legations and the lives and properties of foreign residents in the Diplomatic Quarter and other parts of the city, which are seriously jeopardized by the continuance of such hostilities.

While determined to maintain the attitude of strict neutrality to which they have adhered throughout the civil wars in China, the Foreign Ministers consider that they are justified in reminding the Chinese Government of their responsibility towards the friendly Foreign Powers whose nationals are thus endangered, and in expressing the hope that they will take immediate steps to impress upon the contending parties the necessity of averting this danger, not only for humanity's sake but also to avoid further interruption of the labours of the International Conference at present being held in Peking in the interest of the Chinese people as a whole and in which the delegations of twelve friendly nations are taking part.

Protest Raids

They wish particularly to draw the attention of the Chinese Government to the air raids which have taken place these last few days, in the course of which aeroplanes have repeatedly flown over the Diplomatic Quarter.

In protesting against the violation of the said Quarter, and in holding the Chinese Government responsible in the event of injury to the lives or property of their several nationals in the Legation Quarter as well as outside its limits, they would

(Continued on page 4)

SINO-JAPANESE CULTURALISTS COMING

Nippon Dempo

Tokyo, April 6.—Members of the Japanese Section of the Sino-Japanese Commission on the Cultural Relief Undertakings will leave shortly on a visit to Peking, with a view to reaching an understanding with members of the Chinese Section relative to the purchase of site for the erection of the laboratory and library.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST PEKING IS EXPECTED TODAY; GUN FIRE HEARD YESTERDAY

CABINET OMITS BOMB TALK AS BOMBER DOES NOT APPEAR

Chung Mei

The dropping of bombs on Peking was said to have been on the agenda of the cabinet yesterday but since the raider did not appear, it was not taken up.

The question of peace between the Chihli and Kuomintang factions was discussed and it is understood that General Chin Yun-ao is expected in Peking within a day or two to negotiate directly with the Kuomintang leaders.

Describes Motor Trip In Tientsin Peking War Zone

"Nippon Dempo" Man Sees No Fighting But Many Troops, Trenches And Sentries

Nippon Dempo

A representative of "Nippon Dempo", on his return to Peking from Tientsin broke through the war lines by automobile. He left Tientsin at 9:20 o'clock Monday morning, and drove along the highway.

He observed that the allied forces who, up to a few days ago, were assembled along the highway had disappeared, leaving traces of their presence in the trenches dug here and there between Yangtsun and Taanping. A vanguard consisting of a small squad of soldiers led by White Russian officers were encamped at Taliuchang. There was no single soldier between Taliuchang and Matou, some twenty li in length. The Kuomintang's vanguards were present at Liangkochuang. No fighting took place during the day and the war was apparent only in the highways destroyed by trenches. Tungchow was reached at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tang Chih-tao's men were on guard and their morale was apparently excellent. The foremost front was four to five

(Continued on page 4)

Chang Tsung-chang And Chu Yu-po At Huangtsun; Chang Hsueh-liang At Lofa; Ready To Strike

Firing Yesterday Was At Huangtsun, Say Kuomintang; Quiet At Tungchow Sector; Report Withdrawal In Direction Of Tientsin

Kuo Wen

Reports from Tientsin declare that a general offensive against Peking on the part of the Chihli-Shantung forces will be started to-day. General Chang Chung-chang and General Chu Yu-po, Acting Tupan of Chihli, have arrived at Huangtsun, while General Chang Hsueh-liang has shifted his Headquarters to Lofa. The Kuomintang have been preparing for an emergency in Shansi, and sent eight cannon to Chaikoku on the 4th instant.

Cannonading could be heard in certain sections of the city this morning. It was thought to be a considerable distance away.

Much relief is being felt in Peking on account of the non-arrival of the "Allied" aeroplane which has been paying a visit to the Capital about ten o'clock every morning during the last few days, and dropping unwelcome "gifts" in the shape of small bombs.

Mr. Liu Chi, Governor of the Metropolitan District, is in receipt of reports to the effect that General Chen Yi, one of the divisional commanders of the Kiangsu Tupan, General Sun Chuan-lang, has led his troops in the direction of Shantung, and that this has resulted in the return of General Chang Tsung-chang to Tsinan with two armoured cars.

General Chu Yu-po, Acting Tupan of Chihli, is in Tientsin while General Li Ching-lin is now staying at Yangtsun.

Firing At Huangtsun

Chung Mei

The booming of guns was audible in Peking yesterday morning and the Kuomintang authorities explain the firing as

(Continued on page 3)

PROFESSOR SEES NO HOPE IN LEGAL ACTION; ROTTEN POLITICS THE SEAT OF EVIL

A pessimistic view is held about the future of the shooting of March 18th by Professor Kou Yi-han of the National University in a current editorial in the "Contemporary Review." His article, translated, reads as follows:

"Half a month has elapsed since the shooting of March 18th. During this time most of the people have been in mourning of the dead. The authorities of the government and private schools are bringing a law suit against the criminals involved.

"Theoretically, no criticisms can be made of the action of law suit, as it is a process recognized as legal in a civilized country or a country governed by law. But

we must not overlook the fact that such a cruel incident could never take place in a country governed by law. The occurrence of such an incident in China shows, therefore, that China is not at present such a country and under such circumstances it is apparently true that no legal method will be effective.

Courts Futile

"Therefore I strongly believe that this case can not be settled through the courts. The Ministries of Justice and War may appoint officers to investigate the case. The government and private schools may engage lawyers to bring a law suit. But all these are merely a waste of

(Continued on page 4)

PEKING NERVOUS; MERCHANTS USE LIVE WIRE BARRICADES; MANY SUICIDES FROM HUNGER

In view of the increase of the number of cases of suicide on account of the high cost of living and economic pressure, the police have considered it advisable to place additional guards along the banks of the moat and canals in order to prevent such tragedies from being increased.

Use Live Wires

Despite the emphatic assurance of the authorities, the merchants appear to take no chances, for they continue to remove their valuable to places which they consider safe.

Live wires have been put on the gates guarding the several hutings just west of Chienmen

street as soon as they close their doors, usually about 8 p.m. The secret service and plain clothes force of the police have been kept busy and are scattered throughout the whole city to run down the rumour-mongers and evil-doers. Entries into the city is almost prohibitive unless the entrant can give clearly his address and profession.

No Martial Law

Some confusion now prevails in the local commercial and financial markets as the result of the siege of the capital, but so far the authorities consider it inadvisable to proclaim martial law.

New supplies of food-stuff have arrived from the Kin-Sai

(Continued on page 3)

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Wednesday, April 7, 1926.

The Powers Protest

After the obvious failure of the "Allied" air attacks upon Peking to achieve their object, namely, to terrorise the population of Peking into demanding the withdrawal of the Kuominchun, the Foreign Ministers accredited to the Chinese Government have sent in a formal protest to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, couched in the usual terms of assurance of strict neutrality and containing the usual threat to hold the Chinese government responsible in the event of injury to the lives and property of their nationals.

Their appeals to humanity are unconvincing, for it is their governments who have evolved the modern theory of war that there is no such thing as a non-combatant; that in so far as the whole population is engaged in the war directly in the fighting ranks and indirectly in supplying the needs for war, the whole population is legitimate object of attack. These peace lovers are now squandering the results of the toil of their peoples in constructing aeroplanes and poison gas that in the next war, the menace of which is always present, will be used to exterminate, not combatants in the fighting but civilians in the rear. Furthermore it is they who have evolved the politics of war to terrorise the civilian population at home by mass air raids in order to weaken the will to the continuation of the war.

The latter aim has been the deliberate object of the "Allied" command. They had hoped to cause a panic in the city in order that the people would demand the withdrawal of the Kuominchun. Already letters had appeared in the press, written by alleged Chinese trying to lay the blame for the bombing upon the presence of the Kuominchun. If these screeds were note fakes then they represent the views of the agents of the "Allied" armies here. As far as the overwhelming majority of the Chinese inhabitants of Peking is concerned the demonstration of frightfulness was regarded as only a foretaste of what they can expect if the Chinese saviours of "civilisation" from bolshevism entered the city. Their desire that the Kuominchun remain in Peking has become all the stronger.

It is remarkable that although the air raids have continued for several days with the airmen calmly circling over the Legation Quarter and dropping bombs within a stone's throw from it, which in view of the pronouncedly bad marksmanship of the bombers might lead one to suppose that they were aiming at it, the protest of the Foreign Ministers comes only today, when the failure of the raids have become obvious, and they have ceased.

The Foreign Ministers hold the Chinese Government responsible for damage likely to be caused by the war being brought to Peking. But have not the "Allied" armies been encouraged, nay urged by foreign interests to advance on Peking and drive out the Kuominchun? In this the desires of the "Allied" armies coincided with that of the foreign powers as was shown by the opinion, born of the wish, expressed by Mr. Yoshizawa, but afterwards denied, that the Kuominchun would leave Peking within a few days.

The note of the representatives of the Powers cannot be regarded as intervention in the interests of humanity, their own disregard of humanity in the execution of their own policies disqualifies them for that role. The note must be regarded as another demonstration of the intervention of the foreign powers in the internal affairs of China, an intervention which has always been directed against the interests of the Chinese people. Their assurance of strict neutrality deceives nobody after the events that have occurred during the present campaign. Their concern for the lives and property of foreigners

is unconvincing after they have quietly disregarded the violation of the privileges the foreigners claim in this country when consideration of broader policy dictate it. True they protest, but only after the immediate object has been achieved, or as in the present case, when this violation has failed to achieve its purpose, and further toleration would create a dangerous precedent.

To hold the Chinese government responsible for damage likely to be suffered by foreigners in the course of internal conflict in the country is degrading to the sovereignty of the State. While they are free foreigners must put up with the same risks and dangers that the rest of the population have to put up with in the turmoil of China's political evolution. If they do not desire to take these risks they have the alternative of leaving the country. And we are of the opinion that the sooner the foreigners, or rather their governments, for we have nothing to say against the presence of foreigners as such, leave China severely alone the dangers to the peace and order of China will cease.

The Enthronement Of Imperialist Cant

An inquiry into that enthronement of cant which characterizes the public statements of imperialist politicians and diplomats probably leads into the realm of moral philosophy—or pathological psychology. And that's a bit far afield for a newspaper leader. It is enough for our purpose to point out some of its manifestations.

What could be more sickening to honest men, for example, than the periodic spectacle of a British Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary drooling about "Britain's sympathetic policies toward China"? Or the oft-repeated statements from the American State Department about its efforts "to give China its rightful place in the comity of nations"? Such phrases overload their public statements at the very moment when their active shapers of policy are doing their level best to keep China weakened and distraught and to delay as long as possible the realization of China's demands for her rights to sovereign control in her own territory.

There is just one thing more nauseating than such official pronouncements. That is the statement, in many variations, about the conditions China must meet before she can have back the rights stolen from her in years past by these kindly-minded but burglarious Powers. We hear it in many forms. China—to use the commonest one, heard from all the asinine liberals who believe that the return of stolen goods constitutes high generosity—must "first put her house in order". That phrase has become a sort of fetish-phrase, like the "idee fixe" of an asylum inmate. Half of those who use it never have examined it, and do not know what it means. Some, if they made such examination, perhaps have enough intelligence to know that it is simple blather.

It takes other forms. China must abolish *likin*. China must promise to tie her hands in advance on the rates of tariff she will fix under an autonomous system. China must make students stick to their studies and insulate themselves against all indignation at China's wrongs. China must make her common people wear yellow cotton goods instead of blue, because blue dyes are more expensive and the foreign suppliers of cotton goods want profits. China must cease being critical of the foreign policies of the Powers, because it annoys the Powers' Foreign Offices. China must cultivate the ability to say "Yes" when Imperialist diplomats make demands. China must enforce a law compelling ricksha pullers to say thanks when underpaid by foreign fares.

All these have long since been urged as conditions to be met before the world returns to China the stolen goods of pre-empted rights on Chinese territory.

But there is a new one. A hilariously funny new one. It is offered by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, characterized by the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai as one of "the elder statesmen" of the United States. If he is an elder statesman then he has one of the characteristics of such persons everywhere; he is in his intellectual dotage. He is one of those referred to in these columns some days ago who "mumble their toothless gums and, because they have breath in their mouths, think they are alive."

Mr. Morgenthau tells a waiting world, on the *qui vive* for solutions of "the Chinese problem", that "a prerequisite to China securing her just position among the family of nations is the abolition, or government control, of all drugs."

This is told to a reporter for a British-owned paper (which defends the Opium Wars Britain waged to safeguard her market in China for the drugs which debauched China) by a former ambassador of a country whose cities' streets are filled with the victims of morphia and cocaine, a country whose per capita consumption of habit-forming drugs is NINE TIMES as great as the per capita consumption of such drugs in any other Caucasian country in the world. Authority for the statistics may be found in the statements made by Representative Porter of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee at two sessions of the Opium Conference in Geneva.

PRINCE YI, FORMER KING OF KOREA, IS RAPIDLY SINKING

Nippoo Denpo

Tokyo, April 5.—H. I. H. Prince Yi, the former King of Korea, has fallen ill and is rapidly sinking. The projected visit to Europe by his heir and consort has been postponed.

Seats For April 26 Chamber Music Concert On Sale

Madame Valenson, Mrs. Whiffen, Mr. Oroop, Mr. Escarra, and Mr. Petropolavsky To Play

Chung Mei

Tickets are now on sale at the Peking Institute of Fine Arts for the evening of Chamber Music which has been arranged for Monday evening, April 26th, at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. Madame Valenson, Mrs. Whiffen, Mr. Oroop, Mr. Escarra and Mr. Petropolavsky will be the musicians. The combination of these artists with the opportunity, all too rare in Peking, of hearing chamber music gives promise of a delightful evening. Members of the Institute will be admitted free but they are reminded that all seats are reserved and must be secured at the Institute. Tickets to non-members are \$3.00 each.

To add to the irony of the statement, to the blatant hypocrisy of it, it needs but to be added that those Opium Conferences failed of their objective—the abolition of opium poppy culture save to that limit needed for legitimate medical uses of opium—because Britain's representatives refused to curtail the Indian production of poppies. And to that one may also add the fact—to be found in any issue of *The Statesman's Year-Book*—that the British-Indian Government SUBSIDIZES POPPY CULTURE by lending money without interest to agriculturists preparing poppy crops, and then holds auctions of the raw opium every month in Calcutta, to which buyers from all the world are welcomed, and from which they disseminate their vile purchases wherever they can get the richest profit. By the simple expedient of those auctions in Calcutta Britain nourishes her hypocrisy by appearing to evade responsibility for the eventual distribution of the drug.

To the people who, in this hypocritical fashion, lend their active support to such a foul business, this same Mr. Morgenthau invites the ribald laughter of honest men by saying: "I regard the British as the guardians of civilization!" Guardians of civilization through the process of subsidizing opium manufacture with which to dope the world! Guardians of civilization through Opium Wars with which to enforce upon an unwilling people a drug which its leaders know to be a curse and a bane! Guardians of civilization in India where they shoot down men in hundreds at the ends of machine guns because, forsooth, these men have dared to ask freedom and liberty in the land of their fathers!

It is a stench in the nostrils of honest men, such cant and low hypocrisy, and the condoning of it, even by sheer ignorance as is probably the case with Mr. Morgenthau, is only slightly less reprehensible.

It was perhaps a dim gleam of decency which caused the Shanghai paper to place Mr. Morgenthau's brilliant idea about drug control for China at the tail end of the long interview that gave the British Imperialist paper such gloating pleasure. There is, in any assay of the British mind in China, to be found some slight trace of conscience when opium and drugs are discussed. The nature of Hongkong's revenues, that office of the Opium Monopoly, Opium Wars, drug ships—such things are not spoken of in British company in China, any more than one makes casual references to capital punishment in conversation with a man whose father has been recently hanged.

Mr. Morgenthau has gone home to America to celebrate his 70th Birthday, the cited report states. It might be recommended to him that he spend some of his birthday anniversary hours in a study of drug control in the United States and its pitiful ineffectiveness; that he read some of the indignant articles which have been printed in American newspapers about British responsibility for the flooding of America with morphia, that he read Ellen La Motte's "The Opium Monopoly" and learn a few facts about the responsibility for the progressive doping of the world with habit-forming drugs.

When he shall have done these things, we are ready to believe—at least to hope—that Mr. Morgenthau will no longer talk of the British as the guardians of civilization, and he will talk a bit less glibly about China's abolition of drugs. He will begin to think of drug abolition in the United States. He will remember the proverb of the mote and the beam.

HAPPINESS BLIGHTED, MORALS D BASED, LAWS DISCREDITED, SAY U.S. "WET" ADVOCATES

United Press

Washington, April 5.—National prohibition in the United States has had "no effect on the whole except to blight the happiness, debase the morals and discredit the laws of the country," advocates of a damper America declared before the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee

C. T. WANG WATCHFULLY WAITING IN TIENTSIN

Asiatic

Dr. C. T. Wang is still at Tientsin, staying in one of his friends' house in the French concession and he refuses to receive visitors. Dr. Wang is watching fresh developments in the Chinese situation and is said to be participating in the secret parleys between the leaders of the Chihli party and the Kuominchun about co-operation. Dr. Wang has not resigned his dual-post of Director of the Sino-Russian Conference as well as Chairman of the Number Two Committee of the Tariff Conference; but, it is stated, he will not return to the capital, in spite of the request of Mr. Hu Weiteh new Foreign Minister, until the question of Kuominchun's evacuation of Peking is decided

investigation the status of prohibition in opening the case for the "Wets" today.

All through this week the "Wets" are to have a period of four hours daily in which to present their side of the case before the sub-committee.

Next week the "Drys" will be given similar time to present the arguments in favor of continued prohibition.

It is understood that the "Wets" realize that they cannot hope for a liberalization of the National Prohibition Law during the present session of Congress, but they intend to utilize publicity to the fullest extent in an effort to stir public opinion and put prohibition definitely into politics before the next elections.

SKIES CLEAR YESTERDAY

(Continued from page 1)

bombing by the "Ching Pao" yesterday which asserts that if such criminal acts are a part of Chinese politics, the Chinese people might well feel ashamed when meeting foreigners.

The paper blames the government officials for doing nothing to stop the danger other than sending telegrams to Tientsin. These officials are accused of taking a passive stand in the hope that the foreigners will take an active step to end the menace.

Chang Tsung-chang Defends

A telegram from Chang Tsung-chang, Li Ching-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang, addressed to public bodies here, is reported to have stated that the Kuominchun had sent aeroplanes to Tientsin, although they did not drop bombs and the Fengtien side felt that it had a right to take counter-measures.

The telegram is further said to point out that the Kuominchun is attempting to raise funds in Peking to use against the Fengtien alliance, and therefore, the bombing is but a part of the campaign against them.

Chang Tso-lin Dodges

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is reported to have sent a non-committal reply to the appeal addressed directly to him to stop the bombing. He declares that the evacuation of the capital by the Kuominchun would stop the danger, but does not promise to take any other stop himself.

See Peace Significance

Kuo Wen

The non-arrival of the Fengtien aeroplane in Peking yesterday morning, which has been raiding the capital during the past four days, is construed in local Chinese circles as indicating the success of the mission of Mr. Kuan Yuan-chin, who went to Tientsin by motor car yesterday as representative of the Chief Executive to make a personal appeal to Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang to stop these air raids. It is understood that the informal representations of the Diplomatic Corps to the allied leaders have also influenced them to discontinue the practice.

A delegation of representatives of various provincial chambers of commerce stationed in Peking paid a call on General Wang Shih-tsen Monday afternoon when they requested him to address another telegram to Generals Li and Chang urging them to stop air raids on Peking at once, as these are not only of no use from a military standpoint, and endanger the civilian population of the capital. General Wang acceded to the request and telegraphed to Generals Li and Chang at once.

EUROPE PURSUES PEACE AS MORE PROFITABLE AT THE MOMENT THAN WAR

By J. W. T. Mason
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, March 14.—A new spirit of co-operation and mutual forbearance is extending its beneficent influence over an increasing part of Europe. The hatreds of the World War, which seemed eternal a short time ago, are being forgotten. Germany is beginning to confess that French enmity may have been deserved, and Englishmen are saying that the war guilt was not all on the side of Germany.

Travelling through the countries of Europe, and comparing present public sentiment with popular opinion of the period following the Versailles Treaty, is like passing from one epoch of history into its opposite. Europe is through with hatreds for the time being. Humanistic sentiments are abroad such as would have made the Versailles Treaty an entirely different document had they existed at the time of the negotiation.

No Sentimentality
There is no sentimentality in the new spirit of peace. On that respect it differs from the idealism of the movement of the war period. Europe today is passing into the control of practical men of affairs whose ideals are based on the principle of facing today's problems today and not legislating for the indefinite future.

Europe is rapidly becoming

its old self once more, plus the experience gained from the war that fighting is a gambler's game that ruins everybody. This is not to say that Europe has seen its last war. The probability is that there will be another war when some nation decides it has found an unbeatable system, just as the habitues of Monte Carlo ever think they found a combination of numbers that will prove infallible against the roulette wheel.

But, for the moment, Europe has resolved that the roulette wheel is a danger for everybody. That spirit is sending the war gamblers back to the woods, while the doctrine of work and co-operation is now in the ascendant.

France Laggard

The borders of Europe today in the principal countries—which the possible exception of France—are returning to the principles of Samuel Smiles, "self-help". France is a laggard, but the impetus will be left in Paris eventually. Meanwhile, the contagion of the American spirit of hustle is spreading elsewhere, from Great Britain to the Balkans. Europe wants to get rich again, and Uncle Sam's way of getting rich by sticking to the job is becoming Europe's way.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1)

being part of a battle with the enemy at Wei Shan Chuang, south of Huangtsun.

The fighting is said to have lasted during the night and up to noon yesterday. Monday night the allied forces attempted to rush the Kuominchun line with their armoured train, which is said to have resulted in failure.

Telephone messages from Tungchow yesterday state that everything is quiet there. A motor car coming from Tientsin reported that the Fengtien forces on the Tungchow front had fallen back forty li toward Tientsin.

An order for an offensive to begin Monday is understood to have sent the allied forces on the Peking Hankow Railway by General Chang Hsueh-liang. General Tien Wei-chin is reported to have taken no action in view of the pending negotiations between him and the Kuominchun.

Fengtien Plan

Kuo Wen

According to military circles the Fengtien troops on the north-eastern front have been advancing steadily westward towards Shun-yih-sien, Hwai-yuh-sien and Miyun-sien with the apparent object of reaching the Peking Suiyuan line thereby intersecting the communications of the Kuominchun between Peking and Kalgan, and at the same time establishing a link with the allied Chihli-Shantung forces operating on the Peking-Tientsin line. For this reason the situation on that front is becoming more critical daily.

But according to the Kuominchun quarters, there is little hope of success for the Fengtien troops in this connection in view of the strong position and strength of the Kuominchun forces now defending that area, which has been efficiently fortified with modern military appliances. Besides the 3rd, 10th and 11th Infantry divisions, there are stationed the 2nd and 3rd cavalry divisions and the bodyguard brigades. The Fengtien troops will be given a lesson if they really attempt to carry out their threats, the Kuominchun claims, even they can muster all available units on this front for this task.

Popular Recital For Community School At Haitien

Peking Musicians Will Play
April 13th At P. U. M. C.
Auditorium

Chung Mei

On Tuesday evening, April 13th, at 9.15 p.m., in the P.U.M.C. Auditorium there will be given a popular concert in aid of the Peking West Community School, a junior grade school which is being opened for foreign children in Haitien and vicinity. Many of Peking's favorite musicians have consented to take part in the programme. Tickets will be sold for \$1.00 each, and since the price is so low there will be no reserved seats. Tickets may be purchased in advance from Mrs. Ho. S. Vincent, Mrs. J. S. Burgess and Mrs. William Hung, or may be bought at the door on the evening of the performance.

Russian Physicist Invited To Lecture At U. S. Colleges

A. T. Joffe To Lecture At
California And Boston
Tech; Has Visited U. S.
Laboratories

Tass

Moscow, April 4.—The noted Russian physicist, Prof. A. T. Joffe, has been invited to deliver a regular course of lectures at the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the academic year 1926-27.

Prof. Joffe and his assistant J. G. Dorfman have just returned to the U.S.S.R. after a visit of two and a half months to the United States, where they visited the leading physical laboratories, including the Millikan Laboratory in Pasadena, California, those of the universities of California, Chicago, Wisconsin, Harvard, Columbia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Bureau of Standards.

The scientists also visited the laboratories of the three large electrical companies in Pittsburgh, New York and Schenectady and addressed distinguished audiences of physicists in several centres. Prof. Joffe expresses great pleasure with his trip and believes it will have done much to establish permanent contact between United States and Soviet Russian scientific worlds.

5TH KUOMINCHUN CHIEF CALLS ON CHIA

Chung Mei

Commander Fang Chen-wu of the 5th Kuominchun called on Premier Chia who is also concurrent Minister of War relative to his withdrawal and the question of funds for his troops.

SPANISH AIRMEN ON JAPAN FLIGHT ARRIVE AT ALGIERS

United Press

Madrid, April 5.—Captains Loriga, Estavez and Calarza of the Spanish army took off in three 450 horse-power airplanes at 8:10 o'clock this morning on a flight to Japan by way of Manila.

Their first halt is to be at Algiers. Other pauses will be made at Cairo, Damascus, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Saigon, Hue, Haiphong and Macao.

Arrive Algiers

Algiers, April 5.—The three Spanish aviators on their way to Japan arrived here safely today, completing the first leg of their journey.

Dressmakers Of New York Win Strike

New York.—A threatened general strike of more than 20,000 dressmakers in New York has been settled by mediation. Union officials claim that the settlement meets the union's demands substantially, making a strike unnecessary.

The dressmakers' local of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has been attempting to make the employers comply with their agreements, especially in regard to minimum wage scales.

A series of strikes in isolated shops had been called in the last two years. A general strike was impending. The employers appealed to the court to issue an injunction forbidding the union from calling such a strike. The judge, instead, summoned a conference of representatives of both sides. The employers then promised to abide by their agreements.

The New York locals of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union are controlled by the "left wing." The dressmakers' local is headed by Charles "Zimmerman," a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. These officials regard the terms of the settlement a victory for their tactics.

August Thyssen Dies

United Press

Mulheim, April 5.—August Thyssen, the great German industrialist, died here today. He was eighty-five years of age.

Moscow Building Grows Sevenfold In Three Years

Cottages For Workers;
Electricity Installed; Plan
American Style Office
Buildings

Tass

Moscow, April 4.—During the last three years house building has increased sevenfold in Moscow, according to the report made to the Moscow Soviet at its last meeting. The building programme for 1926 will provide new housing accommodation for 60,000 workers.

Miniature garden cities have sprung up in some of the former slum working class districts. For the time being the system of small cottages will be continued. Kerosine and candles are now entirely superfluous for lighting purposes in the vast majority of working class homes, owing to the introduction of electric light.

The Building Committee have under way plans for the construction of buildings of what is described in the report as "American type, large many storied premises for offices for commercial and industrial enterprises. Among those projected are "Co-operative House", "Textile House" a building for the State Trading Department and premises for the State Printing Works.

KUOMINCHUN TRY FOR KALGAN LOAN

Chung Mei

The Kuominchun are reported to be attempting to raise a military loan of \$800,000 in Kalgan through the local bankers.

Martial law is reported to have been declared there on the 5th and on the day before field pieces were sent to Chai Kuo Pu as a cautionary measure against the Shensi forces.

AUTOGRAMS SENT BY GERMAN WIRELESS

Aviation

Berlin, April 4.—Experiments in wireless transmission of pictures by the German Carolus apparatus proved successful last night, when autograms of prominent government officials were wired from Koenigs-wusterhausen to the Laaberg station near Vienna.

Hankow Says Roads First, Then Schools

Leaders Discuss Use of
British Indemnity Fund

Kuo Wen

Hankow, April 4.—Messrs. Lao Chi-tsang, Tang Hsiang-min, Hu Pei-yung, Chen Chieh and Chow Sing-tang invited some 60 prominent leaders of the various local bodies to a meeting at the Bankers' Association to-day for the discussion of the question of the uses and disposition of the British Indemnity Fund. The majority was in favour of devoting it to the construction of communication enterprises and use the surplus profit for the development of education. Under their auspices an association for the study of the uses of the British Indemnity Fund has been formed. A general meeting is to be called this week to elect members for the preparatory and executive committees.

EXECUTE SPIES AT TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

Chung Mei

Five Fengtien spies captured in Peking were executed by the Kuominchun at the Temple of Heaven Monday morning.

Prominent Names Head Council Of New Peace League

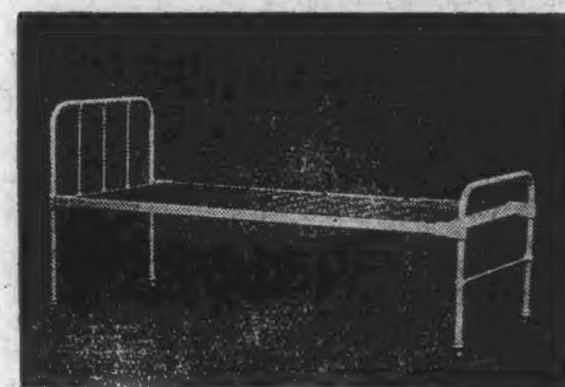
Inaugural Meeting Held
Monday; Plan To Issue
Manifesto

An impressive list of names appears on the roster of the Administrative Council of the Peace for Permanent Peace which held its inaugural meeting Monday afternoon. They are Lei Chun, chief secretary to ex-Premier Chang Shou-tseng, Chang Chau of the Ministry of Finance, Liang Mi, secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Hsi Chiang-yun, Chancellor of the Army University, Hu Chun-lin, Wang Wen-tien, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Ling Shi-tao, Chiang Min-chih, Chiang Yin-chih, Pen-Yun-yi and Tzen Chun.

An executive council will be nominated by this Administrative Council to take charge of the business of the League.

It was decided at Monday's meeting that a manifesto should be sent, urging the cessation of fighting by the militarists and the settling of all disputes by peaceful and legal methods.

Mr. Peng Yun-yi was chairman of the meeting.



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Trenches And Sand Bags Guard Tuan's House, Is Report

Increase Bodyguard, Get Machine Guns Ready, Dig Trenches, Store Food

Chung Mei

Trenches and sand bags are reported to guard the residence of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Chief Executive of the Provisional Government, according to the local press.

The bodyguards have been increased and machine guns prepared for use, says the report. Following the air raid of last Sunday, a trench is said to have been dug from Tiao Tu Tai at the south of the residence to the artificial hills at the north. Quantities of food were also stocked in the bodyguard barracks, according to the report.

A TERRIBLE MUDDLE

(Continued from page 1)

unexpected development occurs. The Chang Puzzle

How far an agreement between Marshal Wu and the Kuominchun would clash with the views of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his former subordinates, Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin no one seems able to say. The Kuominchun headquarters, it will be remembered, asserted after the conference at Tangshan that Marshal Chang Tso-lin declined to compromise with the Kuominchun, and that he and General Chang allotted the spoils of war in advance in a manner unfavourable to Marshal Wu. The Kuominchun, therefore, predicted a split between the two Marshals. Yesterday the Kuominchun headquarters stated that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, acting in agreement with Marshal Wu Pei-fu, has ordered General Chen Yi to invade Shantung from Hsueh-chow, that General Chang Tsung-chang has already left Tientsin for Tsingtau by armoured train and that General Li Ching-lin has taken command of the troops of the Huangtsun front.

Conflicting Reports

The report conflicts with reports from Tientsin, which state that General Chang Hsueh-liang has moved his headquarters to Lofa and that Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Chao Yu-pu (newly appointed Tapan of Chihli) have gone to the front line to start a general offensive against Peking tomorrow.

The retirement of the Fengtien forces from the vicinity of Tungchow has brought two explanations, one that it is part of a concentration near Huangtsun and the other that the forces that were there have joined troops from Yungpingfu and Jehol and that the combined troops will march towards the Nankou Pass.

Telegrams from Kalgan state that the Kuominchun are endeavouring to raise \$800,000 there for military expenses, and that three brigades of cavalry and some artillery have been sent to the Shansi border to guard against a hostile move on the part of General Yen Hsi-shan.

PAOTING NEGOTIATOR

(Continued from page 1)

in an attempt to interview Marshal Wu Pei-fu and General Sun Chuan-fang regarding the peace movement.

General Chin and his friends represent the second batch of peace envoys sent by General Wang Shih-chien and Mr. Chao Erh-shun in the interest of peace. At first they intended to travel to the south by sea via Tientsin, but owing to interruption of traffic between Peking and Tientsin, this plan was cancelled although Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang promised them full protection while travelling in their territory.

Passenger traffic between Hankow and Paoting was resumed yesterday.

Government Will Indemnify Victims

Reports Conflict As To Whether All Or Only "Good" Victims Will Be Compensated

Kuo Wen

The question of granting an indemnity to the families of the killed and wounded in the March 18th affair was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday morning. Mr. Chu Yang-kwang, Minister of the Interior, submitted a list of the killed and wounded, which his ministry prepared after the Government issued a mandate shortly after the shooting incident ordering it to investigate the case preliminary to the granting of compensation.

After a brief discussion the ministers decided to issue a mandate granting compensation to all killed and wounded. The mandate is expected to be issued shortly.

Reservations?

Reuter

The Cabinet today resolved to issue a mandate instructing the Ministries concerned to devise means to pay compensation to the non-Communist students who were wounded on March 18 and to the relatives of those who were killed.

PROFESSOR SEES NO HOPE IN LEGAL ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

time. As long as the present government exists, law suits will not be effective.

"As long as the criminals are still in the political arena, they will not submit themselves to judicial arbitration. Judicial problems can only be settled after the political problems have been settled. If political problems remain unsolved, it is self-deceit as well as a deceiving of others to appeal to the law.

"Although we people have not power to settle the political and judicial problems, we still have a sense of honor and a will to champion humanity.

No Time for Differences

"Before the shooting we may have disagreed in party affiliations or political views. But our differences must go now. We must subordinate selfishness to co-operation, and fight together for humanity and righteousness. We must not forget our common enemies, while we bear in mind our individual enemies."

DESCRIBES MOTOR TRIP IN TIENTSIN

(Continued from page 1)

li ahead of Tungchow.

Passed Sentries

Sentries were posted here and there in the two to three li between the front line and the allied forces. The sentinels of the latter forces were mostly "White" Russian soldiers.

Although it is true that the war lines between the contending forces were quite close, at Fengtai and Huangtsun, the allied forces were not pressing on Peking as has been reported lately. The allied forces had strong posts constructed with bricks at a point some two li ahead of Yangtsun.

The automobile traffic between Peking and Tientsin was free and safe, although the passengers were not infrequently subjected to strict examination by sentries.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE HURT, FORTY-FIVE DEAD IN CALCUTTA

United Press

Calcutta, April 5.—Reliable figures just compiled show that at least forty-five have been killed and five hundred injured in the Hindu-Muslim riots which have been taking place here intermittently during the past week.

Armed forces are patrolling the streets in an effort to prevent recrudescence of the outbreaks.

Just Like The Chens Or The Lis Or The Lus

St. Paul, Minn. (United Press) "Peterson," called the deputy clerk in circuit court here facing a petit jury panel.

Thirty-two prospective jurors rose to their feet.

"Carl Peterson," amended the clerk.

Seven marched forward.

"Carl E. Peterson."

Two responded.

"The tall one," mumbled the clerk.

Ho Teh-lin Still Trying To Resign

Second Resignation Coming, Assistant Tells Cabinet But Press Thinks He'll Stay

Kuo Wen

Vice-Minister of Finance Chien Yang-hsiu informed the cabinet yesterday that Mr. Ho Teh-lin, had decided to submit a second letter of resignation to the Chief Executive. Mr. Chien said that Mr. Ho originally intended to use the \$500,000 for the administrative expenses of the Government but that as this sum had been claimed by the military authorities he had no means to meet the payment of officials of the various government departments and since it was extremely difficult in the present state of affairs to raise another loan, Mr. Ho decided to resign.

After the session was closed, the delegates attended at the Conference made a round of visits at various medical institutions of the capital at the invitation of the Home Office. A reception gathering will be held to-night at the Kabukiza Theatre, when a pure Japanese play will be given for the entertainment of the guests.

Mr. Ho's resignation was handed to the Chief Executive on Saturday, but in spite of this he has been continuing his efforts to raise funds for the Government.

YEH KUNG-CHO ON WAY TO MUKDEN

Nippon Denpo

Shanghai, April 4:—Yeh Kung-cho, the well-known Chiao Tung Clique leader, left Shanghai for Tsingtau, yesterday. He will proceed to Mukden by way of Dairen to-day, and meet Chang Tso-lin, and then pay a visit to Tientsin.

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Watch Japan, Tuan And Tariff Parley, Warns "Chingpao"

Oppose Idea Of Getting Conference Finished Up Before Tuan Falls

Asiatie

The "Chingpao" prints an article warning the Chinese people to watch the conduct of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu subordinates vis-a-vis the customs tariff conference closely.

According to reliable information, declares the paper, Japan and other Powers will avail themselves of the present Chinese political situation to hurry up the tariff conference, as the foreign governments are afraid that after the downfall of the Anfu administration, Wu Pei-fu and his friends will oppose the continuation of the customs conference. The paper opposes the Japanese suggestion of completing the work of the customs conference prior to the fall of the Tuan regime to the detriment of Chinese national interests.

According to those close to General Chin, the Fengtien party must either give Chihli or Shantung to General Chin Yun-ao or Wu Pei-fu's adherents will shake hands with the first Kuominchun to the disadvantage of Mukden.

Ex-Premier Chin will leave Tientsin soon for Hankow to see Marshal Wu Pei-fu. He is regarded as the Premier in Peking in case the Kuominchun withdraw.

POWERS SEND PROTEST NOTE

(Continued from page 1)

refer to their note of September 25, 1924, when the use of aircraft against Peking had only been threatened.

At the same time they desire to express their sympathy with the appeal made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representative Chinese organizations for the cessation of this wanton and unjustifiable means of attack.

I avail etc., (sd), W. J. OUDENDIJK, Minister for the Netherlands and Senior Minister.

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Rumor Of Chang-Wu Split Grows

Chin Yun-pang In Tientsin; Rumor Of Pact Terms Leak Out

Asiatie

According to a Tientsin telephone message, ex-Premier General Chih Yun-pang returned from Mukden last Thursday via Dairen and is now staying in the British Concession.

General Chin declines to make any statement concerning the attitude of Marshal Chang Tso-lin towards the final solution of the Chinese situation in collaboration with Marshal Wu Pei-fu; but it is common rumour that Chang and Wu are at variance in the matters of reconstruction of the Peking government, retention of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and the future control of Chihli and Shantung provinces.

According to those close to General Chin, the Fengtien party must either give Chihli or Shantung to General Chin Yun-ao or Wu Pei-fu's adherents will shake hands with the first Kuominchun to the disadvantage of Mukden.

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